

Scraps and Facts.

—Corn is offered in Dalton, Georgia, at fifty cents a bushel.

—Twenty of twenty-one German papers in Iowa, support the Democratic ticket.

—Joe Morris, the leader of the late Georgia riots, has been captured and will be tried in Johnson county.

—The Bank of California, which suspended some time ago, has made arrangements for resuming payment at an early day.

—Some idea of the conjugal happiness of the King of Holland may be obtained from the fact that his wife, the Queen, can talk every language that is spoken in Europe.

—Mrs. Tilton is living with her mother, Mrs. Morse, in Brooklyn. Her youngest daughter, Alice, remains with her, but Florence has cast her lot with her father.

—Within a few days a serious disease has broken out among the horses in the many public and private stables throughout the city of New York. It borders on the nature of the famous epizootic, which two years ago carried off so many valuable animals in all parts of the country.

—The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* reports squirrels migrating southward in large numbers, saying "they may be seen above and below the city, just before nightfall, crossing the river on their back boats, using tails as sails when the wind is favorable."

—According to a careful estimate made by Mr. James Caird, who from the London Times deems himself an authority, there is likely soon to be a lively demand for American wheat in Great Britain. The decrease in the production of wheat in Ireland and England since last year has been immense, and the amount of wheat required from abroad, it is estimated, will be "11,000,000 quarters," or 88,000,000 bushels. This deficiency is tremendous and must have a favorable effect upon American farmers, for of course a large proportion of the wheat needed by Great Britain and Ireland will be imported from this country.

—The Columbia *Union-Herald* publishes the following item which is of interest to persons who are liable to pay revenue license to the United States: "The collector of internal revenue for this district informs us that any firm which pays revenue license to the United States requires new stamps whenever the firm changes. The 'change of firm,' in contemplation of law, is whenever a partner retires therefrom or a new one enters, or when one person doing business alone sells out his business to another. Internal revenue licenses cannot be transferred from one person to another. This is the decision of the authorities at Washington."

—A man died in Tennessee last week who is supposed to be the largest man that was ever born in that State. He was but nineteen years of age, and had not been long by an attack of rheumatism. He would have been nine feet high. His boots were each eighteen inches in length, and one of his hands was about the size of four ordinary ones. He could sit on a chair and pick up anything three feet from him. His head measured about fourteen inches, and his chest seven and a half feet in circumference. His coffin was eight and a half feet long, twenty-eight inches wide and two and a half in depth.

—A Washington letter says: "Massachusetts Republicans represent that the party in that State has not yet recovered from the demoralization caused by the defeat of last fall. It is admitted all around that unless great care is observed in selecting a candidate for Governor, the present Democratic Governor (Gaston) will be re-elected. It is said that Dr. Loring, who approximates somewhat to the Butler standard in the matter of demagoguing and wire-pulling, has laid his plans so as to control a large party in the convention, with every prospect of his nomination, unless his plans can be disarranged. With him as the Republican standard-bearer, the better class of Republicans say that defeat is certain."

—A young lady of engaging personal appearance, who arrived in Burlington, Iowa, recently from Creston, announced that she was going to open a barber shop on North Hill. The very next day each married woman on North Hill surprised her husband, whose many virtues she had long known and admired, with a neat little present consisting of a razor, lather brush, and strip. And now, as if a North Hill man comes home, the wife of his bosom puts her arms around his neck and rubs her downy cheek against his face, in all apparent innocence and affection; but if his cheek is smoother than when he went away from home in the morning, she frowns him with the rolling pin until he has to wear his hat on whichever lump it fits best.

—The President is credited with a little joke at the expense of the editorial profession. The people of Vineland, N. J., have been trying to secure the removal of Postmaster Landis, who, it will be remembered, lodged a bullet in Editor Caruth's throat. The President, upon hearing of the matter, asked Jewell whether there was any irregularity in Mr. Landis' accounts. "Not any," replied the Postmaster General. "Is the office well conducted?" "No complaint on that score." "Interperate habits?" "The objection of the kind kind." "What is the objection?" "The petitioners say he is rather obnoxious, and a pettishness would be satisfactory." "Well," replied the President, "he doesn't appear to have done anything but shoot an editor, and I don't see how I can remove him for that."

—Freckles, says the *Herald of Health*, are not easily washed out of those who have a florid complexion and are much in the sunshine, but the following washes are not only harmless, but very much the best of anything we know: Grate horse radish fine, let it stand a few hours in buttermilk, then strain and use the wash night and morning. Or squeeze the juice of a lemon into half a gill of water, and use the same way. Most of the remedies for freckles are poisonous and cannot be used with safety. Freckles indicate a defect in digestion, and consist in deposits of some carbonaceous or fatty matter beneath the scarf skin. The diet should be attended to, and should be of a nature that the bowels and kidneys will do their duty. Daily bathing, with much friction, should not be neglected, and the Turkish bath should be taken occasionally, if convenient.

—Egypt, it would appear from all accounts, is preparing for a brilliant show at our Centennial exhibition. Over two hundred persons will be sent over, and these will include representatives of every department of native life. There will be a band of genuine Bedouins from Arabia Petrea; the representative animals of the country, including camels, and dromedaries, will be exhibited; water from the Nile and Red Sea will be brought over in tanks, and the primitive processes of irrigation and cultivation will be explained and illustrated with native agricultural implements; the manufactures and antiquities of the country will be fully represented; learned scribes will exhibit the process of writing in Arabic on parchment; merchants and husbandmen will exhibit the products of town and country, while the interior life will be illustrated in detail; soldiers will display the uniform of the Turkish army; an Arabic band will perform the national music; and, what will be of more interest than all to the crowd, a troop of dancing girls will illustrate the recreation and diversities of the harem. A marvellous show it will be, indeed.

—In an interview with the reporter of a New York paper, Carl Schurz says that business is dull all over the world, in England and Germany especially so, while France seems to him at present the most prosperous of European countries; that, ordinary business is more active there than elsewhere. The cause of existing depression in business everywhere is more general than is commonly supposed, and though fluctuations of currency and the use of paper money have had much to do

with it, yet the telegraph, itself beneficent though it be in the long run, has caused much of the difficulties under which the world is now laboring. The first effect of the telegraph, bringing information instantaneously from the most remote points was to cause active speculation; prices at once went up beyond their legitimate standard, and now that the reaction has set in, business becomes dull. The condition of the tea-growing districts in China and Japan, of the vineyards of France and Germany, of the cotton in the Southern States, &c., is too well known everywhere to permit of activity in business, the world growing so small as to be in knowledge of conditions in nearly every town, while the means of transportation are not bettered in proportion.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1875.

How to Order the Enquirer.—Write the name of the subscriber very plainly, give post-office, county and State in full, and send the amount of subscription by draft or post-office money order, or by the express, enclosing a registered letter. The Enquirer is delivered free of postage to all subscribers in York county, and to all other subscribers the postage is paid by the publisher. Our subscribers, no matter where they receive the paper, are not liable for postage, if they prepay at the post-office here, without additional charge to the subscriber. Watch the Figures. The dollar on the "address label" shows the time to which the subscription is paid. If subscribers do not wish their papers discontinued, the date must be kept in advance. Cash, it must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job-work, are cash in advance.

THE CALAMITY IN TEXAS.

By recent advices we learn that the late storm in Texas was far more disastrous in its effects than at first reported. Besides immense damage to shipping on the Gulf, lives and property on land were lost to an alarming extent.

At Indianola the light-houses, wharves, and nearly every house, were swept away, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives were lost. A steamer, returning to Galveston from Indianola, reports that at the latter town no place could be found to land her cargo. The same vessel reports loss of life and suffering to be terrible. Dead bodies were strewn for twenty miles along the beach, and over one hundred had been found and buried up to the time the steamer left.

A dispatch from Houston says that only five houses are left at Matagorda, though no lives were lost. Fifteen families, living on Matagorda peninsula, are supposed to have perished. The losses of the planters are estimated at two-thirds of the crop. The picking is backward, and the sugar-cane is levelled. The tide rose twelve to fourteen feet. It could be seen coming forward in a wave six feet deep on land hitherto untouched. Only two or three houses are left in Velasco and Quintana. The people saved nothing. One hundred and fifty people lived at Quintana, and fifty at Velasco. The open cotton is all blown out over a large area.

The town of Velasco was entirely swept away. The storm or cyclone appears to have taken in its course a belt of country, some forty miles in width, from the north of Galveston Island, and extending to the north of Houston. The hurricane swept over this entire section of the coast, to the west of Indianola, into the Gulf. Galveston was to the south of the more severe storm.

The following letter from Indianola gives a vivid description of the extent and ravages of the storm:

"On Wednesday, 15th, the winds were from the eastward, veering to the north. On Thursday, A. M., they became more steady, increasing to a gale. The water was then waist deep, and every man, woman and child were seeking a place of safety. It blew fearfully, and the situation was awful. Screams from the women and children could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep on the streets, and about two o'clock Friday, A. M., the wind veered to the north-west, and the waves then became chopped. Houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind, toward morning, began to subside, and the water was going lower. The wind veered to the north and then came hope, and daylight began to break. Then did we behold the awful destruction around, and thanked our God that we had been saved, and that our perilous condition was as nothing compared with the sufferings of our neighbors and citizens. Along the bay broad daylight revealed a scene that was terrible to behold. The town could not be recognized as the Indianola of the day previous. Ruin, total ruin, was everywhere. The people were seen walking and jumping over one gully and another, neighbors met neighbors and told of the troubles and tribulation of the previous night. Death and destruction were all around us. Houses were crushed to the ground and others were swayed round and leaning over. The wind was dying and the water disappearing from places in the streets. Those that could, rallied to learn the news. Bodies of men, women and children were found in all directions. The police and guards were organized and the search was made for missing relatives and friends. How many have lost their lives in this fearful storm it is impossible to learn. Up to this time sixty or seventy bodies have been found and buried. Women were found and men also who had floated off on doors, or anything they could get hold of. Some were beneath the roofs and carried away long distances. The escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvelous. The search for bodies is still going on, and the number of human beings drowned will never be known, as there was a large number of strangers in town. We estimate the number of lives lost over one hundred and fifty. H. J. Hook lost every one of his family. Eighteen bodies were found yesterday, and the search will be continued until all of the dead are deposited in their last resting place. You cannot imagine the extent of the disaster, and nothing short of its full details will give a proper knowledge of it. A number of persons were out on rafts for hours, but in many cases were not saved. Wm. Taylor, on trial for the Sutton murder, was let out of jail to prevent his being drowned, and made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept away, and the Court House is safe. Capt. Sam Brown and crew of his family were saved; they took refuge in the lighthouse and were thereby saved. Brown is now the only surviving pilot at the Pass. Great destruction prevails, and the Victoria people, hearing of it, nobly sent us assistance at once."

The greatest suffering prevails at Galveston among the poorer classes, and many of the wealthier class are in distress. The people at the eastern portion of the city have been washed out of their houses, their clothing lost, and provisions destroyed. The suffering at other towns in the course of the storm is equally great.

In reply to an application for Government aid, as in the Alabama case, the Secretary of War says that Texas does not come within the scope of country provided for by law, in consequence of which the sufferers will have to rely upon private contributions.

THE FAILURE OF SOLOMON'S BANK.

We published last week the correspondence, which up to that time, had passed between F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, and Hon. T. C. Dunn, receiver of Hardy Solomon's suspended bank. The first of this epistolary controversy gave signs of acrimony feeling on the part of the writers, and subsequent correspondence has brought them to a mere personal quarrel in which the public can have no interest, and by which no one can be enlightened.

Cardozo seems to stand in the attitude of a personal enemy to Solomon and charges Dunn with being Solomon's personal friend, and asks permission to have access to the books of the concern for the purpose of making a personal examination. Dunn refuses to comply with this request, and from this point the State Treasurer and Comptroller Dunn indulge in hurled tirades of abuse at each other—termed by some persons, "dirt-throwing," in which accomplishment, we regret to perceive, both officials display remarkable proficiency.

In the meantime, however, Receiver Dunn publishes a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank, which is far from satisfactory to the State Treasurer, who with a terrible array of figures and mathematical propositions, proceeds to annihilate the modest statement of the receiver, which occupies but about twenty lines, all told. The controversy having reached this point without a ray of light being thrown out to the taxpayers as to what amount of the deficit, if any, may possibly be recovered, Mr. Hardy Solomon, President of the bank, enters the fight, and explains what was the "pecuniary" and "valuable consideration," rendered by the State Treasurer for Solomon's interest in the *Union-Herald* newspaper. Receiver Dunn charges that Treasurer Cardozo received from Mr. Solomon a transfer in his share of the *Union-Herald* without paying him any pecuniary consideration whatever; while the Treasurer retorts by saying that while the stock of the paper was worthless, he was "willing to assume additional expense to rid the paper of the influence of the President of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company." Mr. Solomon relates the transaction, in substance, as follows:

Last fall, after the removal of County Treasurer Neagle, Cardozo stated to Mr. Solomon that Neagle's accounts were backward, and a settlement was to be forced. He suggested to Solomon that he purchase a large amount of consolidation bonds held by Neagle, and which would necessarily be offered at a sacrifice. Solomon not having the money wherewith to purchase, the following plan was suggested by the treasurer and adopted: The former was to buy these bonds of Neagle and place the cash in his credit in the bank. Neagle was then to give Cardozo a check on the Bank and Trust Company, which was to be deposited to the State's credit, and no money thus be drawn out. Last January these bonds—purchased of Neagle by Solomon—had advanced in value to fifty cents, at which figure they were sold, and \$6,000 profit realized. Half of this sum was pressed upon Cardozo by Mr. Solomon as his share; but in acknowledgement of several favors rendered the treasurer by Solomon, the former insisted on relinquishing all claims to the profits. In the meantime, however, Cardozo was trying hard to have the State deposits removed from Solomon's Bank without his knowledge, and in this fact, on discovering it, Mr. Solomon readily saw the reason for the defense against impeachment. In his defense against impeachment, Mr. Cardozo used every effort to break down the bank, and have the State funds removed. These deposits, amounting at that time to \$187,000, were soon after reduced to \$160,000. Mr. Solomon called on Governor Chamberlain, and urged the necessity for his bank holding at least \$200,000, and was referred to Mr. Dunn and the treasurer. The latter, on being sought, received Mr. Solomon quite cordially—this being their first meeting since the disagreeable relations existed between them. In the course of conversation Cardozo, referring to the expense incident to his defense on the impeachment trial. He said that the State deposits in Solomon's Bank would be increased, as desired, to \$200,000, and asked that Mr. Solomon would transfer to him his interest in the *Union-Herald*, which transfer, Cardozo said, would make everything square between them. This was done in April last, during which month the deposits were increased, after which Mr. Solomon signed the transfer.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—The real and personal property of Richard Landis is assessed at \$7,324.840.

—The town of Sumter is to have a street railway, which is intended to transport freight.

—The residence of A. L. Solomon, of Columbia, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week. Loss \$4,000.

—Ex-Governor Scott is said to be stumpng Ohio for Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State.

—Since the first of September, about fifteen hundred bales of cotton have been shipped from Newberry.

—Mrs. Clemson, the last surviving child of John C. Calhoun, died at Fort Hill, near Pendleton, on Wednesday last week.

—According to the recent census, the town of Spartanburg has a population of 3,488. Of this number 2,333 are whites, and 1,155 blacks.

—The Columbia papers of Saturday announce the serious illness of C. D. Melton, Esq. He has had several severe hemorrhages from the lungs.

—Col. Martin R. Delany, who was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Green ticket at the last election, is writing a history of the African race.

—A tremendous storm passed over the Healing Springs, Barrow county, last Saturday week. Among other damages, the roofs of three houses on Mr. Blume's plantation were carried away.

—The population of the town of Orangeburg is as follows: Whites—males, 388; females, 381. Total whites, 769. Colored—males 348; females, 382. Total colored, 730. Total white and colored, 1,497.

—The population of the town of Winnsboro is as follows: Whites—males, 400; females, 362; females, 439. Total colored, 801. Total white and colored, 1,403.

—There are 302 convicts in the South Carolina penitentiary, of whom twenty-five are whites, and three are females. At least 90 per cent. of the whole number of criminals are under thirty years of age, 10 per cent. of these again being boys under twenty years.

—"One of the handsome black horses that has been so often admired when attached to Col. Child's carriage, died yesterday morning of lockjaw, says the Columbia *Union-Herald*. The horse was well the previous evening, and was found in a dying condition by the coachman as stated. It will be hard to match him." A friend, on reading the foregoing, says that bleeding is a certain cure for lockjaw in horses. When the animal is ascertained to be suffering with the complaint, bleed him freely until relaxation of the muscles ensues, or if necessary, until he falls from prostration, when a sure cure will be effected.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Three negro prisoners escaped from Dallas jail last week.

—A young son of H. M. Rhyne, living near Dallas, Gaston county, was killed a few days ago by being drawn into a molasses mill.

—Henry Walser, one of the best citizens of Davidson, and who, previous to the war, represented his county for several years in the General Assembly, died last week.

—A young man named Leviticus Alfio, has been committed to jail by a United States Commissioner in Wilmington, on the charge of breaking into and robbing the post-office at Magnolia.

—William Thomas, a noted character in Watauga county, was killed by Wilburn Swift, driving a difficulty. Thomas shot Swift in the hand, when the latter drew a knife and cut his enemy's throat.

—The Carolina Railway has been completed to Shelby. It has now a continuous track of 240 miles, making it the longest railroad in the State and connecting the principal seaport with the western counties.

—John W. Cheek, a merchant of Durham, and a good citizen, while laboring under depression of spirits occasioned by long and continued sickness, committed suicide on Wednesday of last week.

MERE-MENTION.

Fourteen inches of snow fell at Quebec on Friday last. The leather business of the United States represents a working capital of \$70,000,000. There are 1,700,000 Baptists in the United States, and only 200,000 in New England. Virginia alone has as many as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts put together. One-fourth of the total valuation of the real estate of New York City is under mortgage. The greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean, as found by the British ship Challenger, was about five miles. British Columbia will send a flag-pole 140 feet long, composed of a single tree, to the Centennial. Parson Brownlow says that he is seventy years old, and that he attributes his longevity to the fact that he never voted the democratic ticket. Attorney-General Pierpont has received telegrams from persons of both political parties in Mississippi, approving of his letter to Governor Ames. Vice-President Wilson, who has been solicited to permit his name to be used as the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, declines the honor. The first frost of the season is reported at Omaha on Monday night of last week. West-evel, tried at Philadelphia as an accomplice in the abduction of Charlie Ross, was convicted. Full returns of the California election give Governor Irwin, Democrat, 61,525; Phelps, Republican, 30,922; Bidwell, Independent, 29,360. Spotted Tail states his price for the Black Hills at six millions of dollars, a suit of clothes for each of his Indians, and a guaranteed annuity for eighty years. He pathetically says that "when eighty years have passed away there will be no Indians."

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

The Cotton Crop of 1874-75.—The annual report of the cotton crop, as prepared by the editors of the New York *Financial Chronicle*, has been published. In the elaboration of its details, it is fully up to the previous able statements which have been published by the same parties, and which have caused them to be esteemed of the highest authority in reference to the Southern staple. They make the total crop 3,832,991 bales, against 3,827,845 bales as calculated by the National Cotton Exchange; the difference being only 5,146 bales. The *Chronicle's* statement of the crop is as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.	
Alabama	197,715
Arkansas	329,822
California	438,887
Georgia	603,246
Illinois	398,283
Florida	10,982
North Carolina	101,715
Virginia	41,171
West Virginia	18,228
Boston	39,669
Philadelphia	32,161
Baltimore	8,132
Portland	3,148
Total receipts at shipping ports	3,407,169
Over land to manufacturers	205,338
Manufactured South	130,483
Total crop	3,832,991

The Corn Crop of the United States.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following cheering condition of the corn crop throughout the United States:

Could be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous crop, and the yield per acre would be one of the best, notwithstanding the losses by the overflow of bottoms and saturation of heavy flat soils, such losses proving less than the usual damages by drought and insects. While the rains have greatly benefited the crop on drier and higher soils, nearly everywhere corn is later in maturing from one to two weeks. The general high condition is still maintained, the average being one per cent. higher than in August. The State averages are: Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New York, 99; New Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 112; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 83; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 118; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 103; Tennessee, 114; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 103; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 88; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 60; Minnesota, 72; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 109; Nebraska, 93; California, 95; Oregon, 100.

North Carolina Convention.—In the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, ordinances have passed their third and final reading reducing the number of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine; changing the time of the convening of the Legislature to Wednesday after the first Monday in January each year; empowering the Legislature to establish intermediate courts, or courts inferior to the Superior Courts.

The Rev. Mr. Spake introduced an ordinance disqualifying persons of certain religious beliefs from holding office. Ordinances have also been introduced exempting from taxation for a term of years manufacturing establishments employed in manufacturing articles from home productions; and to restrain any Legislature from levying taxes or making any arrangement to settle the public debt unless the creditors of the State will agree to a certain compromise, say 25 cents on the dollar.

The ordinance to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor Holden, who was impeached in 1871, was refused by a vote of 53 to 56, on the ground, by those voting negatively, that the oath of the members of the convention, prescribed by the Legislature, restricted them from legislative action. An ordinance will, however, be passed giving the Legislature general pardoning powers.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.—The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, met in Worcester on the 22nd instant. Edward Avery was made permanent chairman. In the course of his address, he said the varied accounts of the annual autumnal outrages at the South no longer divert the attention of the people from the incapacity,

mishmanagement and corruption of those in power. Men begin to discover that the blood is artificial and the agony manufactured, and are ready to administer the affairs of the government like their own private affairs. Nominations—Wm. Gaston, the present incumbent, for Governor, and William F. Bartlett for Lieutenant-Governor.

On the financial question, the third resolution of the platform is as follows:

"In the interests of public morals, the nation's credit and the common welfare, we oppose any further issue by the government of a currency inconvertible with gold, the world's recognized measure of value, and we favor a speedy return to specie payments as essential to the revival of the commerce, business and credit of the country, and to the welfare of the laboring masses."

The platform concludes as follows:

"We take an honest pride in the cordial and enthusiastic approval by the people of the whole country, on the 17th of June, 1875, of the policy of reconciliation, peace and fraternity, advocated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties in 1872. We welcome with especial satisfaction the assurance that that policy will be inaugurated by the administration to be placed in power in 1876."

Stonewall's Statue.

Foley's statue of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, presented to Virginia by the Hon. Beresford Hope, Member of Parliament, and other English gentlemen, arrived in Richmond on Wednesday last, and was formally received the next day by Governor Kemper. The people turned out en masse to witness the reception, the streets presenting a holiday appearance. At 3.30 p. m., the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, the Veterans of the Old First Virginia Regiment and the Richmond Howitzers, proceeded to the wharf of the Powhatan Steamboat Company, where the case containing the statue awaited transportation to the Capitol. It had been placed upon a wagon, and was covered with the flags of Great Britain and Virginia. Long ropes were attached to the wagon, and at the word of command, the Veterans of the Old First, together with a large number of citizens, took hold, and with a portion of the present First Regiment at the head of the column, took up the line of march, the remainder of the Regiment and Howitzers bringing up the rear.

Upon reaching the Capitol square, the wagon was drawn to the foot of the steps of the Capitol, where Col. Bradley T. Johnson, commandant of the First Regiment, formally delivered the statue to Governor Kemper in a brief speech, referring in feeling terms to the time, twelve years ago, when he commanded the funeral escort of the true and gallant soldier, who was now being honored by the people of Great Britain. Governor Kemper responded, receiving the statue in the name of the people of Virginia, thanking the soldiers and citizens for the spontaneous honor which had been done to us as true as ever trod the earth. In doing this they had done much also, to testify the gratitude of Virginians to the noble friends on the other side of the world, who had sent this great tribute of admiration and sympathy, from the Old World to the New. Governor Kemper, in the name of Virginia, took possession of the gift, receiving it not more as a great sculptor's work of art, than a work of English affection for Virginia and her immortal son.

In response to loud calls from the immense throng present, Mayor Kelley also made a stirring speech. The case was then placed in the basement of the Capitol, where it will remain until the pedestal being prepared in the Capitol square is ready. The statue will be unveiled in the latter part of October, during the State fair week.

Having published last week the telegram of Attorney-General Pierpont to Governor Ames, demanding his grounds for calling on the general Government for aid to suppress the alleged disorders in Mississippi, we give below the Governor's reply:

JACKSON, MISS., September 11. Attorney-General Pierpont, Washington:

The necessity which called forth my dispatch of the 8th instant to the President, still exists. Your questions of yesterday, repeated to-day, ask for information which I gladly give. The violence is incident to the political contest preceding the pending election. Unfortunately the question of race, which has been prominent in the South since the war, has assumed a magnified importance at this time in certain localities. In fact, the race feeling is so intense, that the specter of the colored people by white organizations is despaired of. A political contest made on the "white line" forbids it. The history of the colored people since reconstruction, and its bearing on the situation at this time, and a detailed statement of the troubles here, cannot be condensed in a telegram. This State has been opposed to organizing a militia of colored men. It has been believed by them that it would develop a war of races, which would extend beyond the borders of this State. The organization of whites alone, where the issue is of race, would be satisfactory to the colored people by white organizations is despaired of. A political contest made on the "white line" forbids it. The history of the colored people since reconstruction, and its bearing on the situation at this time, and a detailed statement of the troubles here, cannot be condensed in a telegram. This State has been opposed to organizing a militia of colored men. It has been believed by them that it would develop a war of races, which would extend beyond the borders of this State. The organization of whites alone, where the issue is of race, would be satisfactory to the colored people by white organizations is despaired of. A political contest made on the "white line" forbids it. The history of the colored people since reconstruction, and its bearing on the situation at this time, and a detailed statement of the troubles here, cannot be condensed in a telegram. 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